

ZOOLOGY.—*A new species of phyllopod crustacean from Stone Mountain, Georgia.*¹ EDWIN P. CREASER, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. (Communicated by WALDO L. SCHMITT.)

On June 8, 1939, I was informed by Don E. Eyles that certain fairy shrimps were occurring in rain pools on the summit of Stone Mountain in DeKalb County, Ga. Mr. Eyles had been requested to be on the watch for these crustaceans, as he was studying these pools and a few specimens new to science had previously been found at this location. Accordingly, on June 9, 1939, I climbed to the summit of the mountain, amid a rain and hail storm, and obtained a fine series of these phyllopods.

These crustaceans inhabited shallow rock pools 3 to 6 feet in diameter with fine silt bottoms, occurring in water not exceeding 4 inches in depth. They were found in company with a bloodworm (chironomid larva?) and a species of *Eulimnadia* (Phyllopoda: Conchostraca), which is possibly also undescribed and which is being studied by Prof. J. G. Mackin. These phyllopods prove to belong to the genus *Chirocephalus*, another species of which is widespread throughout Europe. The genus has not previously been recorded from North America. The species, *Chirocephalus lithacus*,² is here described for the first time.

Dr. A. S. Pearse very kindly arranged the loan of some microscopic equipment needed during the course of this study.

BRANCHIPODA

PHYLLOPODA: ANOSTRACA

Family CHIROCEPHALIDAE

Chirocephalus lithacus, new species

Description.—Male: Total body length of adult, 8.3 to 10.5 mm. Frontal appendage rising from middle of head as a single organ, then dividing into two similar branches, each branch in turn terminating in two lateral branches, one of which is club-shaped and armed at apex with a stout spine and studded over entire surface with papillae of probable sensory nature; the other branch laminate, with fingerlike weak spines along margins. Each branch of frontal appendage about 3 mm long. Clasping antenna sickle-shaped; basal article half length of terminal article. Inner margin of terminal article with fine oblique grooves. First antennae shorter than terminal article of clasping antennae. Eyes stalked, with greatest diameter less than 0.5 mm. Abdominal segments consisting of genital-bearing segment, 7 post-genital segments, and cercopods. Cercopods uniformly tapering, with setae of approximately one-fourth total length of cercopod. Swimming appendages with one branchial lamina.

¹ Received June 5, 1940.

² The name *lithacus* was suggested for this animal by Dr. Carl L. Hubbs. Translated from the Greek, it means of a stony place.

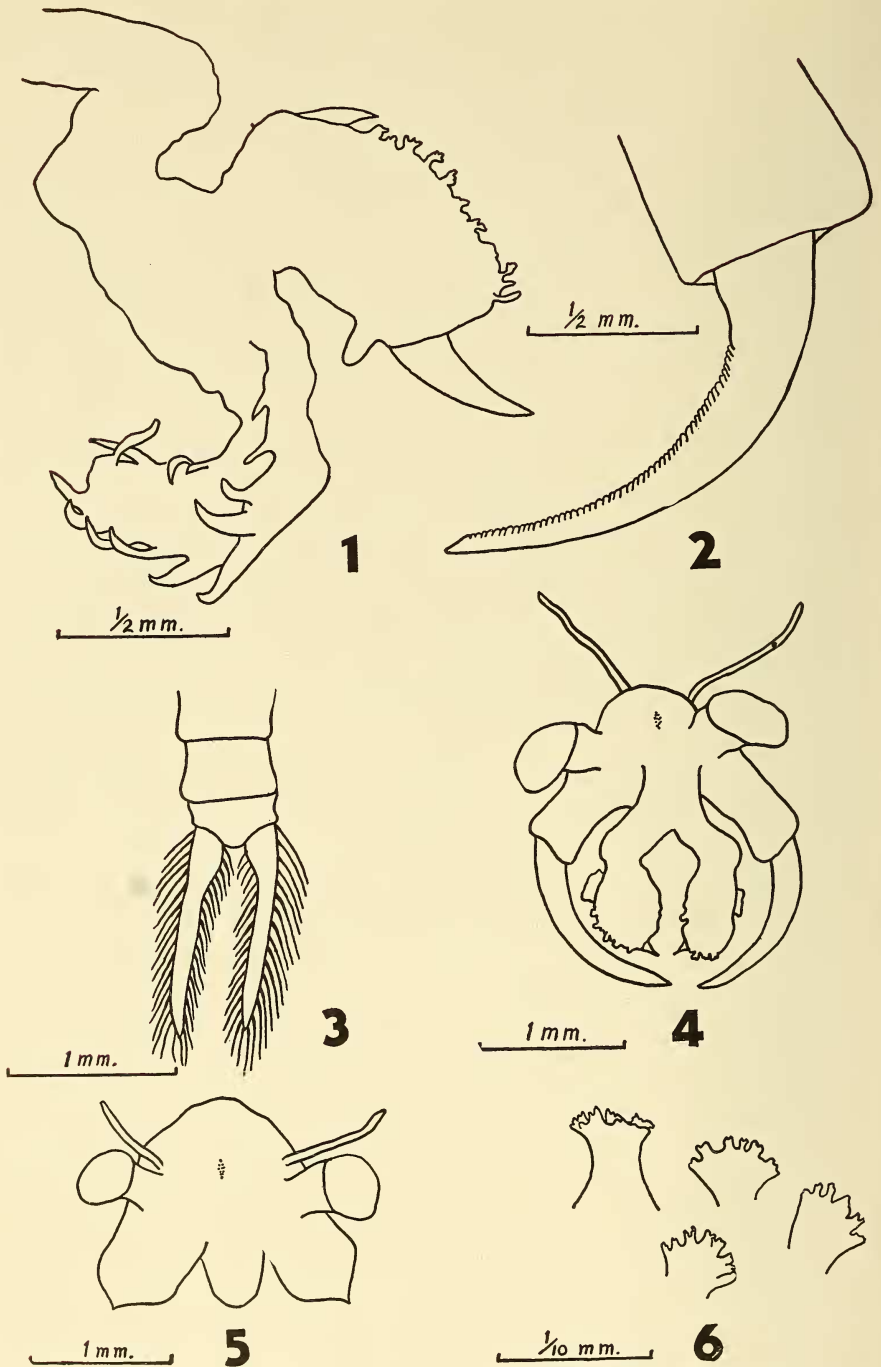


Fig. 1.—Frontal appendage. Fig. 2.—Clasping or second antenna of male. Fig. 3.—Male cercopods. Fig. 4.—Front view of head of male. Fig. 5.—Front view of head of female. Fig. 6.—Papillae of frontal appendage of male.

Female: Total body length of adult, 10.5 to 11.1 mm. Frontal appendage absent. First antennae about as long as clasping antennae. Clasping antennae flattened, pointed at apex, uniformly rounded on margins. Eyes stalked, with greatest diameter less than 0.5 mm. Ovisac one-half as long as abdomen with cercopods excluded. Ovisac gourd-shaped, not uniformly tapering, with apex turned abruptly toward the abdomen. Cercopods uniformly tapering, with setae of approximately one-fourth total length of cercopod.

Remarks.—This species may be distinguished from other North American phyllopo-ods by the shape and structure of the bilaminar male frontal appendage and by the sickle-shaped appearance of the clasping antennae.

Types.—I collected the types of this new species in temporary pools in the granite rock on the summit of Stone Mountain, DeKalb County, Ga., within 100 yards of the airway beacon, June 9, 1939. They have been deposited in the United States National Museum: Holotype male, no. 79294; allotype female, no. 79295.

LITERATURE CITED

- CREASER, E. P. *Division of Phyllopo-da*, in Pratt, H. S., *Manual of the common invertebrate animals*, pp. 373-381. Philadelphia, 1935.
- DADAY, E. *Monographie systematique des phyllopo-des anostraces*. Ann. Sci. Nat. (9) 11: 213. 1910.

ZOOLOGY.—*Cercaria pricei*, a new trematode, with remarks on the specific characters of the "Prima" group of *Xiphidiocercariae*.¹ MIRIAM ROTHSCCHILD, London, England. (Communicated by E. W. PRICE.)

It is not an unusual phenomenon to discover several very closely related species of larval trematodes parasitizing the same host. *Cercaria pricei* n. sp., described in this paper, is the third species of the "Prima" subgroup of *Cercariae ornatae* (Lühe, 1909) to be found in the snail *Pseudosuccinea columella* Say. Although this type of cercaria was originally recorded from Europe, almost all the important experimental work on their life histories has been carried out in brilliant fashion by Krull (1931, 1933) and other workers in the United States.

The individual author's spelling of host names is used herein. Furthermore the generic and specific names of the adult fluke used by the author in his description of its cercaria and life history are retained to avoid confusion.

I should like to express my gratitude to Dr. E. W. Price for his kindness in affording me every facility for work during my unexpected visit to Washington at the outbreak of the European war, to the Spen-

¹ Received June 3, 1940.